Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

<u>Listing of Claims</u>:

Claims 1 to 22: (Canceled).

Claim 23 (Currently amended): Method A method of producing a bar-shaped hard metal tool comprising at least two materials of different hardness, wherein the first material has the lower hardness and forms a bar-shaped support for the second, harder material, wherein

- the first material is provided within a first extrusion tool $\frac{P}{P}$ in the form of a plastic $\frac{F}{P}$ mass flow,
- the second material is provided within a second extrusion tool (P2) similarly in the form of a plastic <u>second</u> mass flow,
- the second material is fed to the first extrusion tool $\frac{(P1)}{(P1)}$ by way of a channel $\frac{(4)}{(P1)}$ connecting the two extrusion tools and forced within the first extrusion tool $\frac{(P1)}{(P1)}$ into the first mass flow,

- a common plastic mass flow of the first and second material is issued from the first extrusion tool as a bar-shaped body in which the first material forms a bar-shaped support for the second material and
- the bar-shaped body issued from the first extrusion tool is further processed to form a hard metal tool,
- wherein the required volume flows of the materials are set in dependence on output signals of a sensor are coupled to a control unit, and
- wherein the control unit generates control signals such that volumes of the first and second mass flows are controlled individually.
- Claim 24 (Currently amended): Method The method according to claim 23, wherein the second material is forced into the first mass flow with use of a nozzle.
- Claim 25 (Currently amended): Method The method according to claim 24, wherein the second material is forced into the first mass flow with use of a nozzle with a non-round cross-sectional shape.

Claim 26 (Currently amended): Method The method according to claim 25, wherein the second material is forced into the first mass flow with use of a nozzle with elongate cross-sectional shape.

Claim 27 (Currently amended): Method The method according to claim 23, wherein a cylindrical body exits from the first extrusion tool at an exit speed and measurement of the exit speed of the cylindrical body from the first extrusion tool (P1) is carried out by means of the a sensor.

Claim 28 (Currently amended): Method The method according to claim 27, wherein the speed of the mass flow of each of the first and second extrusion tools (P1, P2) is mass flows have respective speeds undertaken by respective control of the movement of a piston in dependence on the output signals of the sensor.

Claim 29 (Currently amended): Method The method according to claim 23, wherein the material provided by means of the second extrusion tool (P2) is conducted to the first extrusion tool (P1) by way of a controlled valve.

Claim 30 (Currently amended): Method The method according to claim 29, wherein the valve is controlled in dependence on the output signals of a sensor.

Claim 31 (Currently amended): Method The method according to claim 28, wherein control of the movement of the piston and/or the valve is undertaken in such a manner that forcing of the second material into the first mass flow takes place only within predetermined time intervals in such a manner that the second material is forced merely into the a front region of the cylindrical body leaving the first extrusion tool (P1).

Claim 32 (Currently amended): Method The method according to claim 23, wherein further materials each present in the form of a plastic mass flow are forced into the first mass flow within the first extrusion tool (P1).

Claim 33 (Currently amended): Device A device for carrying out the method according to claim 23, comprising

- a first extrusion tool (P1) within which the first material can be pressed in the form of a plastic <u>first</u> mass flow in <u>a</u> direction towards the nozzle mouthpiece (2) thereof,
- a second extrusion tool (P2) by means of which the second material is provided in the form of a plastic <u>second</u> mass flow,

- a channel (4) connecting the two extrusion tools,
- a further nozzle (10) by which the second material can be forced into the first material,
- a control unit (21) provided for setting the required volume flows of the materials and
- a sensor $\frac{(22)}{(21)}$ connected with the control unit $\frac{(21)}{(21)}$,
- wherein the control unit (21) is provided for setting the required volume flows in dependence on output signals (ss) of the sensor are coupled to the control unit and
- wherein the control unit generates control signals such that volumes of the first and second mass flows are controlled individually.

Claim 34 (Currently amended): Device The device according to claim 33, wherein the further nozzle (10) has a non-round cross-sectional shape.

Claim 35 (Currently amended): Device The device according to claim 33, wherein the further nozzle has an elongate cross-sectional shape.

Claim 36 (Currently amended): Device The device according to claim 33, wherein it comprises a valve (23) arranged in the channel (4) connecting the two extrusion tools.

Claim 37 (Currently amended): $\frac{\text{Device}}{\text{Device}}$ The device according to claim 36, wherein the control unit $\frac{(21)}{(21)}$ is provided for controlling the valve (23).

Claim 38 (Currently amended): Device The device according to claim 33, wherein it comprises at least one further extrusion tool (P3), which is connected with the first extrusion tool (P1) by way of a channel (20), wherein the at least one further extrusion tool (P3) is provided for preparing a further material present in the form of a plastic mass flow.